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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

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SALLY FIGUEIREDO,

Plaintiff,

No. C 09-4784 PJH

v.

AURORA LOAN, et al.,

Defendants.

**ORDER DENYING MOTION TO
REMAND AND GRANTING MOTION
TO DISMISS**

Plaintiff's motion to remand and defendant's motion to dismiss the underlying complaint came on for hearing before the court on December 16, 2009. Plaintiff, Sally Figueiredo, appeared through her counsel, Jonathan Fried. Defendant Aurora Loan Services, LLC ("Aurora") appeared through its counsel, Robert M. Shaw. Having read all the papers submitted and carefully considered the relevant legal authority, the court hereby **DENIES** plaintiff's motion to remand and **GRANTS** defendant's motion to dismiss, for the reasons stated at the hearing, and summarized as follows:

1. Defendant's Notice of Removal was timely and properly filed on October 7, 2009. Plaintiff correctly notes that Aurora filed a second notice of removal several days later; however, Aurora did so inadvertently, after it mistakenly engaged two different defense counsel. Aurora promptly withdrew the second notice of removal as soon as it discovered the error, thereby curing any procedural defect occasioned by the filing of the second notice. As such, the October 7 removal notice was timely.

It was also proper, since defendant has stated an adequate basis upon which to exercise federal jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332. It is true that the presence of named defendant Cal-Western Reconveyance Corporation ("Cal-Western"), a California

1 entity, would normally destroy diversity jurisdiction under § 1332. However, the filing of
2 Cal-Western's declaration of non-monetary status in state court on October 6 transformed
3 Cal-Western into a nominal party whose citizenship is disregarded for purposes of
4 assessing diversity jurisdiction. See Cal. Civil Code § 29241l(d); see also Navarro Sav.
5 Ass'n v. Lee, 446 U.S. 458, 461 (1980)(“[a] federal court must disregard nominal or formal
6 parties and rest jurisdiction only upon the citizenship of real parties to the controversy”). To
7 the extent plaintiff contends that her filed objection to the declaration of non-monetary
8 status precludes treating Cal-Western as a nominal party, plaintiff’s objection was untimely
9 and improperly filed in state court, well after the filing of defendant’s notice of removal.
10 Since there is no valid objection pending, and the remaining parties are diverse, section
11 1332 is accordingly satisfied, and the motion to remand is DENIED.

12 2. Turning to the substance of plaintiff’s various claims and defendant’s
13 dismissal arguments thereon, each cause of action ultimately fails to state a legally
14 cognizable claim. First, plaintiff’s negligence claim fails because plaintiff has not alleged
15 the requisite elements of a negligence claim, nor has she cited to any legal authority
16 supporting the viability of a negligence claim by a home owner against a loan servicer.
17 See, e.g., Artiglio v. Corning Inc., 18 Cal.4th 604, 614 (1998). Second, plaintiff’s fraud
18 cause of action must be dismissed for failure to allege the common law elements of fraud in
19 accordance with Rule 9(b)’s heightened pleading requirements. See, e.g., Vess v.
20 Ciba-Geigy Corp. USA, 317 F.3d 1097, 1107 (9th Cir. 2003). Third, plaintiff’s breach of
21 contract claim fails to plead the existence of any agreement, or valid contractual
22 relationship between plaintiff and Aurora. In addition, plaintiff’s claim alleging an undefined
23 “intentional tort” fails because it is vague, overly broad, and fails to set forth the nature of
24 any conduct alleged against defendant specifically. See Fed. R. Civ. P 8(a)(2) (requiring
25 short and plain statement); Erickson v. Pardus, 127 S.Ct. 2197, 2200 (2007)(requiring that
26 plaintiff’s allegations give the defendant “fair notice of the claim and the grounds upon
27 which it rests”). Finally, plaintiff’s claim under the California Foreclosure Prevention Act
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United States District Court
For the Northern District of California

1 ("CFPA") is deficient in view of the fact that Aurora applied for and received an exemption
2 under the statute on June 29, 2009 – a date that predated the notice of sale in this case,
3 dated August 24, 2009. Since plaintiff has not otherwise submitted any authority that
4 supports the imposition of liability upon Aurora pursuant to the CFPA, § Civil Code §
5 2923.52, the claim accordingly fails.

6 For the foregoing reasons, defendant's motion to dismiss plaintiff's claims is
7 GRANTED. Although doubtful whether alternative allegations could save plaintiff's claims,
8 the court grants plaintiff leave to amend the complaint, in order to attempt to cure the
9 deficiencies noted above. To that end, a first amended complaint shall be filed no later
10 than January 15, 2009, and defendant's response thereto shall be filed within 20 days of
11 the filing of the amended complaint.

12 Last, although not addressed in detail by either party at the hearing (and accordingly
13 not relied upon by the court here), the court furthermore notes that defendant's preemption
14 arguments – raised in defendant's motion papers – make several notable points, the
15 validity of which defendant may wish to revisit, in the event plaintiff files a first amended
16 complaint.

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18 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

19 Dated: December 22, 2009



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21 PHYLLIS J. HAMILTON
22 United States District Judge
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